Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook
AMBERG THEATHE-S-15-Heises Blut.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE-10 a. m. until 10 p. m.-

Industrial Pair.

BIJOU THEATRE—S.15—A Society Fad.

BEOADWAY THEATRE—S.—Country Circus.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—10 a. m. until 10 p. m.— The Dore Gallery.
CASING-\$ 15-Peneting Master.
CHICKERING HALL-S 15-Concert.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-Shadows of DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-The Hunchtack. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-A Guided Fool. GARDEN THEATRE-8-Robin Hoof. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-A Fair Rebel-HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Mulligan Gua HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S 15 Diplomacy, HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S 15 Little Tipps

HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip KOSTER & HIAL'S-S-Vandeville. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-S-The Isle of Cham

pagne.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-S 15 Anstormer,
PROCTOR'S THEATRE-S 15 County Fair,
STANDARD THEATRE-S 15 County Fair, STAR THEATRE-8 15-John Nove TONY PASTOR'S-2-8-Vaudeville SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Carry 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-The En

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	COL	1'456	F-1972
Amusements	60.13	Lector & A Meetings. II	G
Announcements 12	100	Legal Notes and 10	- 15
Fanners & Brokers 11	160	Marginges & Deaths, 7	10.45
Business Changes 10	- 1	Missellationes 32	3.0
Bus.ness Notices 6		Musicul Instruments. 3	- 1
Dancing Academies 8		New Publications 8	2.3
Dividend Notices 11		Origin Stramets 8	3-4
Dressmaxing 5		attopositis	
gests, Sits, Winted, 9	5.8	Real Estate	5.6
Excursions11	4	Mailroads	- (1
Financial	3-4	Specia Noth s	100
Financial Meetings:11		Scenificats	1.0
Heip Wanted 11	- 4	Tracura 8	
Help Wanted 9	- 2	The Turi 11	- 33
Horses & Curriages 9	- 1	to Whom Concern. 11	- 2
Hotels 8		Winter Resorts N	2.2
Instruction 8	1	Work Wanted 5	4-19

Business Notices.

Reep's Dress Shirts to Measure: 6 for \$9. None better at any price. 800 and 811 Broadway, New York, and 829 Chestout-st., Philadelphia.

effice, 1.242 Broadway, Address all correspondence funity "The Tribune." New York.

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159 3th-ave, heaven 18th and 76th sts.
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New Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The new French Cabinet stated its policy and the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence, 306 to 104. —— President lauds, and refused to favor the "Three F's. Influenza is again prevalent in Berlin.

Congress.-Both branches in session. House: Judge Holman endangered the Print ing bill by moving its recommittal; the bill to stop the reduction of the Naval Engineer Corps was passed. ____ Attorney-General Miller's annual report was presented.

Domestic .- Telegraph operators on the Rock Island Railroad struck, but the road continued to run trains. === The trial of Professor H. P. Smith for heresy was continued in Cincinnati. Much damage was done by severe storms in the missing from Buffalo, leaving his family and McLeod told of the Boston and Maine's plans for better terminal facilities in Boston.

Tresident A. A. tion in the Brocklyn mind of the idea that New-York is enamoured and eager.

City and Suburban.-In a railroad wreck at Greenville, N. J., fourteen persons were injured, three of them seriously. --- The prosecution in the Briggs heresy trial closed its argument. == Alumni of Union College had their annual dis ner. = Superintendent Byrnes replied to the statement of Dr. Parkhurst, - Chauncey M. Depew said that he had sent a final answer to the engineers of the New-York Contral. == The Perkeley Athletic Association had a stormy meeting. = The Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken, wrote a letter for publication defining his position in regard to Cahenslyism. Stocks extremely dull and irregular. Final variations rarely reached 1 per cent; and, although they were generally declines, exceptions were numerous. Money on call continued to rule at

4 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, preceded by cloudiness, and perhaps light rain of ow; growing colder. Temperature yesterday Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 50 1-8.

The exhaustive investigation made by the Senate Committee on Finance regarding the workings of tariff laws and their effect on trade, prices and wages will be completed before the close of the present session of Congress. This work will long remain a monumental one. The final report, embodying the conclusions of the committee, will consist of two parts, since the inferences drawn by the minority from the vast number of facts collected will not be in harmony with those of the majority. As to the value of the facts, however, there is no room for differences of

opinion. In his annual report to Congress, Attorney General Miller directs attention to the fact that of the present governmental system in Canada the claims made against the Government for the taking of or injury to property belonging tween those who desired conditions to remain to persons who affirm that they were loyal as they are and those who wished a change has during the war already reach the predigious total of \$400,000,000. He further says that the ends really intended to be attained. But a multitude of additional claims are being prepared, although in a large proportion of cases there is no justification for them. To secure evidence to disprove these claims is not an easy matter, but it is clear that strenuous efforts must be put forth to resist them, or no limit question as to the future, a claim which, of can be placed to the sums which the Treasury

The cause of the collision on the New-Jersey Central Railroad yesterday is exceedingly plain. In the first place, two trains were sent out over the same track with an interval of only one minute between them; and then the en-

will be called on to pay out on this account.

though he knew that the train in front had not passed out of it. But for the fog he probably would have seen the first train in time to bring his own to a standstill. It is said that the running of such risks is not uncommon. Do the rules of the company permit this? The efficials must know, at all events, that the best block system is worthless if the signals are not regarded implicitly.

Mr. Kilgore, who once distinguished himself by demolishing a door with his powerful Texas foot, gained a certain eminence yesterday by raising a point of order which "stumped" Speaker Crisp. But this was less to the Speaker's credit than to Kilgore's, for at least one ruling upon a similar point is on record. Mr. Crisp's enemies will be sure to use this incident as an argument against him when he is a candidate for re-election.

in progress for nine days. One definite stage in it was passed yesterday, the Prosecuting Committee having finished their first arguments in support of the charges. When the court reconvenes next Tuesday Dr. Briggs will begin the plea in his own behalf. After he finishes his defence the prescention will have the last word. Yesterday's session was devoted to the argument of Colonel John J. McCeek, whose speech was clear, logical and closely reasoned. His familiarity with the case in all its bearings would seem to indicate that he had devoted his life to theology instead of law. Dr. Briggs made an unsuccessful attempt to emfine the prosecution, in their further arguments, to the matter to be presented in his defence.

THE CONSOLIDATION PROJECT.

The growing interest of Brookly a people in the project for consolidating the two cities, of which the well-attended meeting at the Real Stated.

CITY POSTACE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of The Pully, Sanday or S'unl-Weekly Triling, mailed for loral delivery in New-York City. This postage must be poid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a ner-dealer.

FOREIGN POSTACE—To all foreign countries except
Conada and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sander
Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Dairy Sand-Weekly and
Weekly. This postace must be paid by subserfor.

EMITTANCES—Registery Letter. Cash or Pestal
Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the
owner's risk. OFFICES OF THE THIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune, 134 Nassanst, New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway, Adviess all correspondence duply "The Tribune." New-York. to a 'feast of sin and sorrow and shame Our neighbors unquestionably enjoy some advantages of situation and environment and of social custom which are denied to us. There is a certain simplicity of life in Brooklyn which is engaging and which conduces to homely comfort. We cordially applied the civie pride which causes some dwellers beyond the East River to cling to an exclusive possession of the privileges which they enjoy and to shrink from a titular and institutional subordination to the metropolis.

At the same time it is proper to say that while "The Eagle" and other opponents of the onsolidation scheme can scarcely exaggerate the positive evils which New-York suffers under the conscienceless sway of Tammany, they run considerable risks when they invite a comparison with their own municipal administration. Indeed we are inclined to think that on the whole the inhabitants of Brooklyn get less for their money than we do-that is to say, less that they want or ought to want. Of some things they get a good deal more than any civilized community ought to have. They get. for example, the worst pavements on the habitable globe, and a vast extent of them. They get some of the most andacious, selfish and proffigate bosses now extant in this vale Andrews, of Brown University, addressed the of tears, and they get accustomed to tyrannical Monetary Conference; M. Allard submitted a abuses which would overthrow the strongest proposal. = The British Agricultural Conferd dynasty in Europe. It must be acknowledged ence carried a motion for lower taxes on farming that even New-York would be in some slight danger of contamination from closer contact

with such governmental agencies. A majority of our people, we think, will not be averse to trying the experiment, whenever it e nelusively appears that "manifest destiny" insists on it. But we are not in any hurry New-York is certainly not planning to embrace Brooklyn against her will. We are opposed to hasty nuptials and to all clandestine proceedings. There is no objection to a quiet, careful consideration of relations and prospects. and we are ready to promote the discussion which now shows a tendency to spread and become lively. But we deprecate the inculca-

THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

The Canadian press in terms that differ only in intensity harshly answer President Harrison's suggestions concerning the matters in controversy between this country and Canada. It was scarcely to be expected, of course, that the Canadians would find pleasure in the President's remarks. They were said because they were true and needed to be said, and we are onfident that they correctly express the views and opinions of Americans generally. The Canadian newspaper reply is in the form of insulting references to the fact that President Harrison is a defeated candidate. The Conservative organs are especially bitter. "The Toronto World" regards what was said in the Message about Canadian affairs as an "exhibition of spleen over his defeat," and, observes, addressing the President, "We have now to deal with your conquerors, not with a defeated and disgruntled party." "The Empire," also, finds comfort in this idea, though it notes that there are "mufferings" against Canada in several Democratic newspapers. But the important fact revealed in all the Canadian press omments is that a large and powerful element of the Canadian people is American, not British, in sentiment, and looks upon the conduct of Canada in the fisheries matter, the Behring Sea dispute, the canal tolls affair, and all the other subjects that have created feeling here and there as mistaken always and generally wrong. The vicious expressions of Tory papers are intended rather for these American-minded

Canadians than for us. The signs are daily multiplying that the end is not far distant. In the past the fight bebeen conducted on lines altogether remote from both sides are now growing frank. The Liberal claims that the whole question of the future is open for debate and that no man is to be prejudiced for the fearless expression of his opinion. The Tory claims that there is no course, admits everything. Thus the two parties are gradually getting down to the real controversy. It is no longer generally pretended by Liberals that they stand for nothing greater or more imposing than a traffic arrangement. The conservative element among

them, notwithstanding Mr. Oliver Mowat's re-

is that which frankly admits that its aim is peaceful revolution.

Americans will watch the issue with profortunately, it is of and to the official that they must generally speak, but they appreciate the difference and they hope that the Canadian people realize that they appreciate it. This all Americans say freely-that they do not enjoy the domicil on these continents of any European flag and that they perceive in European sovereignty nothing that accrues to the advantage of any American nation. By no act will they attempt to disturb existing political conditions, but they will not fail to watch the processes of evolution by which Old World influences die out with satisfaction. They must die out because there is nothing to sustain them, but the United States will be as far from avail-The trial of Professor Briggs has now been | ing itself of their death to extend American dominion as they have always been from acts calculated to cause colonial unrest. Americans wish only that the people of these continents shall have to their remotest ends the same rights of self-government that are symbolized by the Stars and Stripes.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Doesn't it look as if Mr. Cleveland were going to be between what's-his-name and the deep, so far as his party in his own State is concerned? When he gets to be President again how is he going to steer his course so as to please both the Snappers and the Anti-Snappers? And in case he does not succeed in pleasing them both will not his party be split in twain in New-York by two fierce factions, that will care more for each other's blood than any other beverage? It looks so.

Here is "The Buffalo Courier," the leading Democratic paper in Western New-York, a paper representing the Democracy of the county in which Mr. Cleveland scored his first triumph as a candidate before the people, sounding a loud note of warning to the President-elect. It tells him that neither he nor Governor Flower "can afford to act as the agent of a mere faction of the Democratic party of New-York. But without the cooperation of the other neither can succeed in putting the party upon the safe and sound basis where it should stand." Of course these remarks are based on the assumption that President-elect Cleveland takes kindly to the Snappers, while Governor Flower beams upon the Snappers and on general principles scowls upon the Anti-Snappers. If Cleveland had only Flower to battle against he might not be so seriously disturbed at the situation. But when he reflects that fighting Flower means fighting political leaders as experienced, sagacious and firmly intrenched as David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr., he may well think twice before deciding not to follow "The Courier's' advice. At the same time, it may occur to him that if he endeavors to be all things to both factions he may simply succeed m being nothing to either. His partisans have done their best to convince the public that Mr. Cleveland made no promises to the leading Snappers who attended the Victoria Hotel dinner. They have done more than that-they have conningly tried without saying so to make people believe that Mr. Cleveland had relations with Croker, Sheeban and other machine men of their sort during the campaign under protest, as it were, as a result of a political neces sity. Is Mr. Croker, then, not to have a potent voice in regard to President Cleveland's appointments for the metropolis? Is Mr. Sheeban not to have a "pull" with the coming Administration when the distribution of the Erie County patronage is made? And if events answer these questions to the satisfaction of Messrs, Croker and Sheehan, and if "Ed Murphy's man" gets the Troy postoffice-not to speak of Senator Hill's man getting the Elmira post-ffice-will not the Anti-Snappers feel

recognition, or none to speak of! In the language of a statesman of the past we commend Mr. Cleveland to "a prudent husbandry of his resources."

METHODS OF ADVERTISERS.

Advertising has become a science. Complaint is sometimes made that the advertiser is a little too aggressive; that he has too much thrust and persistence and too little perception of the proprieties of life; that he rings in his little pill or potion between paragraphs of an ssay or stanzas of a poem, or plasters the face of nature with reminders of his sarsapacilla and in general that his universal popping up in unexpected places is getting to be a naisance There is one method of personal advertising, however, that gives no offence. It is so simple and so artless and yet so subtle that it wins its way without hardly attracting notice. It consists in being "mentioned" for something or other; some public office or special function; and then either declining the position with effusiveness or refusing to be interviewed on the subject. There's a great deal of this going on just now in consequence of an impending change in the Federal Administration. During the last month the number of persons "mentioned" for Cabinet places must have astonished Mr. Cleveland. It has no doubt been a relief to him to know that in every instance the person "mentioned" has seized the earliest opportunity to be interviewed on the subject and to fling abroad on the wings of the Assaciated Press his positive disclaimer of any desire for the place. By this means he has become widely known as a person of importance who is a good deal talked about.

Within the last few days a report has been in circulation that Senator Hill was about to resign in order to accept the position of counsel to the Equitable Life Insurance Company at a salary of \$25,000 a year. It is not to be be lieved of course that this offer of the insurance company leaked out through any connivance of the Senator himself: indeed it could not, for it now appears from a statement made by one of the company's officers that no such offer was ever made. But the Senator when asked about it was as mum as an oyster; would not say whether there was any truth in the report or not; and the consequence was that what with the conflicting rumors and his own reticence, which was deemed significant, and the talk it occasioned in the newspapers, he was advertised throughout the country as a lawyer whose professional ability was such as to command a very handsome salary from a great corporation. It was a neat bit of gratuitous advertising which he must have enjoyed even though he had no hand in starting it.

Then here is the somewhat celebrated Mr. William Muldoon, whose profession is training prize-fighters and others who desire to get themselves in the highest physical condition. It has been "mentioned" that Mr. Muldoon had been engaged by the President-elect to put him through a course of fraining to fit him to encounter the Democratic party when it descends upon him in a body on the 4th of March ception of a knighthood-perhaps, indeed, to

being overborne and the dominant element poses and who have confidence in Mr. Cleveland's foresight and sagacity have thought it was a very discreet thing for him to do, to get himself into as perfect physical condition found interest. Their irritation at the official as possible before the pending encounter. So Canadian does not extend to the citizen. Un- the report was credited. But now that the sends abroad his statement that though he is certain it would be a wise thing for Mr. Cleveland to do, he has not been engaged to put him through a course of training as reported. And he does not think he will be because Mr. Cleveland has not time to attend to it. All of which serves to bring Mr. Muldoon and his profession to the attention of people who were beginning to forget him.

We observe also that Mr. Henry Villard at a dinner given in his honor at Milwaukee by leading Wisconsin Democrats has announced that he is not a candidate for Secretary of the to the Associated Press and has been disseminated throughout the country.

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FOR DEMOCRATS. If every Republican will do one thing this year and get his neighbor to do the same, it may help to make Republican votes four years hence. Let him put down on a slip of paper the cost of the woolien goods he buys, with as accurate description as he can of the kind and quality, and get records of the same sort kent or given to him by his neighbors. When the record is opened in 1896, he will have means of determining for himself how far Democratic victory has made his woollen elething cheaper. as everybody has been promised.

So great a blessing surely ought not to be wantonly delayed. Yet there is ground for believing that the Democrats themselves do not dare to test their theories by putting them into practical operation. Already they begin low this wonderful cheapening of woollens is to be brought about. The very cornerstone of "reform" is that wool shall be free, so that As the plains of Australia and South America are capable of unlimited production, it may be supposed that the wool this country requires can be supplied without any advance in cost But the fact is that prices are already stiffening abroad in anticipation of increased American demand when the Democrats get in. How far the price will rise when, instead of mere anticipation, foreign dealers have an actual Anti-Snappers and is inclined to such the demand for wool to supply the wants of this country, no one can say with confidence.

It is the Democratic theory that the Ameria demand for wool that the price paid to him will advance. If so, how is the manufacturer to get cheaper materials? A distinguished citizen was asked recently what he supposed would be the difference in the cost of his suit of clothes if the wood were free of duty, and he answered, "About \$25." Then he was shown that there was less than nine pounds of wool in the whole suit, and if the entire duty should he taken off the cost of the wool it would make a difference of only 90 to 99 cents in the cost of the suit. But in some mysterious way the tariff refermer must contrive to give the farmer more money for his wool, and yet save several times the entire cost of the wool by giving the manufacturer cheaper raw materials.

Lower daties on goods would undoubtedly invite heavy imports of many kinds of foreign woollens. In place of these Americans now use in the main goods of domestic production, which are sold here as cheaply as they can be anywhere, quality considered. But the same spirit which wants cheaper goods from abroad, ported, will prompt enormous purchases, at east at first, of the cheap stuff which will be by admitted by lower duties. In a year or two Americans will find out that they have been deluded, but meanwhile what is to become of that they can no longer condone Cleveland? mills have stopped, how long will the foreign On the other hand, imagine the wrath of the price remain as low as it is, even for the goods and the woman of the house told them she had only Burns his widest notoriety. When it was thought machine if the bosses referred to receive no that are made to sell but not to wear? If in stead of working up 400,000,000 pounds of wool into goods, our mills work up only 200,000,000 pounds, and the people send abroad for the goods made out of 200,000,000 pounds, that enlarged demand alone would lift foreign markets not a little.

to test their theories by taking off all duties from wool, and cutting down the duties on goods to a revenue basis, Americans will soon begin to learn whether they get goods of the same quality any cheaper than before. If they do, they will next inquire how much they have to pay in other ways to support the employes of woollen mills that are closed by foreign

It is eminently fitting that Spain should adopt a liberal policy toward the World's Fair which is to be held next year in honor of a great achievement in which Spain had so large a share. It is welcome news, accordingly, that Spain has increased its appropriation for an exhibit at Chicago from \$150,000 to \$200,000, and that it purposes to erect on the Fair grounds a reproduction of one of the finest existing specimens of Spanish architecture. This decision has been made none too soon, since the opening of the Fair is less than five months off; but the plans for the Spanish building have already been forwarded, and everyody knows that things are done rapidly in

In speaking of Canada as a professional disturber of our relations with Great Britain, the President was truly descriptive.

It is contended by "The Albany Journal" that the notable deteat of the Democracy of Afbany County last month is fairly to be credited to the Republicars, and not to "Hill treachery." It argues that the Republicans arried three out of the four Assembly districts ecause they succeeded in securing honest elections-the customary Democratic repeating be ing put a stop to-and because, while the Republican nominees were popular, the Democratic nominees were unpopular. It is to be expected that the Albany Republicans, who have done good deal of quarrelling among themselves of late years, now that they have achieved so signal a victory will make up their minds to retain a good grip upon all that they gained in

It is said that the Democrats are agreed in the opinion that there should be no legislation during the present session of Congress. It is in resolving to do nothing and then in doing it that the Democratic party is an unrivalled success.

The release of Buddensiek from the Sing Sing

Prison naturally raises the question, What has been accomplished by his trial, conviction and imprisonment? Buddensiek was found guilty of crimical negligence because it was proved beyond dispute that he used mud instead of sand in building the houses which collapsed in Sixty-second-st. in April, 1885. There was great popular indignation at the time, and a great atery against cheap and flimsy building was raised. That there has been an improvement in the character of the building done in New-York during the last seven years is altogether proba ble, judging from the absence of accidents such as that for which Buddensiek was held responnext. The report seemed reasonable. People sible. The disaster in Park Place nearly a year gineer took to risk of entering a "block," al- some extent because of that circumstance-is who know the Democratic party and its pur- and a half ago was not due to poor construc-

tion, but to the excessive strain put upon the building for a number of years. It is unfortunate, however, that the Department of Buildings is not in charge of a man in whom the public can feel full confidence.

Congressman Bacon, chairman of the House story has had its run, Mr. Muldoon modestly Committee on Banking and Currency, says it is too soon to tell what may be the Democratic policy as to financial legislation." Too soon? Why, we supposed that had been told in the Chicago platform. Have the Democrats one policy before election and another after?

Cardinal Gibbons's letter in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sunday deserves careful attention and will carry great weight. What he favors is "a quiet opening," and he says that "the Sunday closing of this speciacle would be very unfortunate for many thousands of our countrymen, who would be tempted to spend the day in discipation." By a "quiet opening" he means Interior. The intelligence was communicated that the machinery should not be run on Sunday, and that no labor should be performed that is not absolutely necessary. In connection with the Cardinal's statement that he does not see in this "any desecration of the holiness of the day," it will be well to remember that the saloon-keepers of Chicago are strongly in favor of closing the Fair on Sundays, for obvious reasons.

> Query: If the bone and sinew of Mr. Cleveland's party in this city of his adoption is to receive recognition, why should not Justice Divver place himself in the hands of his friends with a view to accepting a Cabinet position? Attorney-General Divver would sound well in the ears of that jurist's friends, and possibly in his own.

is filled with promises, as usual. Some progre's has been made in the preliminary work of furnishing the relief for Bridge railway passengers and the whole of that large sum remains buried which has been talked about for five years or in the still sterile and sungrateful soil of that more, but as for the relief itself, that is still in the | county. future. Whether anything in the way of perto hesitate, and in private to ask themselves formance will be accomplished so long as the management of the Bridge remains what it is many persons doubt; but every attempt to introduce a less cumbrous and more responsible management the manufacturer shall have cheap material. has thus far been defeated. The politicians of New-York and Brooklyn are evidently satisfied His arithmetic is simple. There are so many with the amount of Bridge patronage which they enjoy; they care little about the comfort and givenience of the thousands who are compelled to travel day after day and year after year in the overcrowded Bridge cars.

the presence of some ballot box stuffers who plied and who can deny that if 1,000 acres support their infamous trade in Buffalo at the recent 2,000 men, 10,000 acres would support 20,000 election. So "The Buffalo Commercial" states. All good citizens the State over will unite with us in hoping that this public-spirited yearning may can wool-grower will find so largely increased speedily be appeared. Ballot-box stuffers appear to best advantage behind prison bars.

PERSONAL.

George Kennan 1: desirous of returning to Russia, at is regarded with such disfavor by the authorities of that country that he does not think it wise to de so. Even from this distance, it is a disadvantage to the extles whom he wishes to befriend to show them any interest. A letter to his friends in the Czar's dominions is liable to get them into trouble.

Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Comeneficial influence of rest from his recent activity "His health," says "The Troy Times," "was not good during the campaign, but he remained at his post until the election was over, serving his party fallight to the end. Every one will be rejoiced to know that rest and good care are all that are needed to being him to his old condition of physical vigor."

Sepator Randall L. Gibson, of Louisiana, has suffered from the goot more or less for thirty years. His condition was such a few months ago that he was analous to retire from the Senate; but his friends ob-lected so strongly that he refrained from so doing, al-though conscious that his condition was critical.

The monument to Calanel, recently unveiled at Montpensier, the artist's birthplace, consists of and the same ignorance which imagines that nauch cheaper and better goods can be im-

This story about the Emperor of Germany is told "The Pall Mall Gazette": The Kaiser was out hunting while in Austria recently, and found himself hree miles from the luncheon baskets when he began to grow hungry. He therefore asked his companion, the home manufacturer? After half of the Count Dolma, if there was nothing at all entable in the neighborhood, and the Count remembered that there was a small farm not far away. Thither they went, , bread, butter and wurst to set before them, and little of that. "Milk, bread, butter and wurst," almed 11th Majorty, "why, tout is a real to set by a king." And he set to will such good will seen only a few fragments remained. "And now, "and "by Broness, taking a goiden pounds, that enlarged demand alone would lift when our Democratic friends muster courage to test their theories by taking off all duties from wood, and cutting down of all duties of the theories by taking off all duties.

Mrs. Loveday, and course over good will may good woman," said the Emperor, taking a golden double-eagle from his pecket and placing it in the lands of the farmer's wife, "go and buy yourself more during the change, a twenty-ent pleture of the Kaiser, for you can then point to it and say: "I once saved that poor man from staryation."

was the day of Edmund Kean and Macready. Her usband was a member of Kean's company. She layed Shake-spearean roles, that of Lady Anne, in Richard III, 'being one of them.

Hiram Wheeler, who died in Chicago last week the age of eighty-three years, was one of the oldest representatives of the immense grain interest of that eff. In 1855 he was president of the Chicago Board

ENTITLED TO PART OF THE SPORS. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The South may well and reasonably ask-with the South solid-why should speaker Crisp be Mcked out? The North has the President and the Vice-Fresident, and will have the bulk of the Cabinet. Fair dealing would at least leave the speakership to the men who have made the party.

A GREATER GENIUS REQUIRED. From The Boston Journal.

The Democratic party stands dazed before the responsibility which now rests upon it. It is used to the work of destruction and destruction; it is loath to attempt a work of construction.

TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

From The Detroit Tribune. From The Detroit Tribane.

Senator Chandler believes that the people are prepared to indorse radical legislation in regulation of immigration, and that Congress ought to meet popular views on this subject. Senator Chandler is right. There is very wide-pread helief that unre-rifeled limit cration is too liberal a policy for the present day, and that changed conditions demand regulation and restriction.

A MODEL FOR HER OLDER SISTERS. From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

California is among the first States to get her ex-hibition started into shape at the World's Fair, Californians don't do anything slow. The state and all that is in it is a credit to Uncle Sam and his entire formity.

STILL; THAT'S THE ESSENCE OF MUGWUMPERY. From The New-York Morning Advertiser.

"The .imes" says that Mr. Edward Murphy, jr.
is a "beaten bos," and environs this assertion by

The .lmes" says that Mr. Edward Murphy, jr., is a "beaten boss," and sustains this assertion by the further declaration that Mr. Cleveland succeeded in New-York in spite of Mr. Murphy, rather than by his aid. This, of course, carries with it the assimption that Tanmany and the machine were not necessary to the Democracy this year, and is the cheeklest Murgwumplan display that we have seen not been limited.

A GOOD MODEL. From The Boston Herald.

If Ada Rehan typities justice, the roddess can safely be regarded as perfectly fair. ONE COLLEGE STANDARD TOO-LOW.

From The Newark Advertiser.

Princetan has raised the requirements for entrance to the college. Something ought to be done in the way of raising the requirements for a place on the football team. SADLY BEHIND THE TIMES IN ONE RESPECT.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

In regard to good reads the United States is at present about where England was 150 years ago. The movement for good roads in England began in 1770. Frior to that time the England people doundered in mad, just as the American people have done since the fundation of the Government and, for the most part, are still doing.

THE HOPE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From The New-York Recorder.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

THE GOSPEL OF "COLLECTIVISM" ACCORD. ING TO MR. WILLIAM BOOTH AND MR. TOM MANN.

London, November 28. To Mr. John Burns succeeds Mr. William Booth; sometimes called "General" Booth. Of the Salvation Army, and now under M. Huret's microscope for the purposes of an interview. The result is less valuable than with Mr. Burns. Mr. Booth has learned caution, and his vocation in life is not pre-eminently that of mob-orator. He consented to receive M. Huret on condition that the questions to be put should first be submitted to him in writing; and they were. He had, therefore, plenty of time to meditate on his answers and to reduce them, also, to writing, if he cared to, and to the strict commonplace which should commit him to almost nothing. It is the social rather than the religious question on which he is interrogated. How is poverty to be suppressed? Thus, answers Mr. William Booth:

"The State ought to arrange that everybody shall have work. It would be very easy, all that is wanted is to cultivate the earth economically. And he explains that in Australia, for example, a single capitalist owns 50,000 acres, all in past are, and yielding but a small profit. If they were cultivated by 1,000 men, they would produce fifty times more, and the laborers could soon buy the land with the profit of their own labor. In a few years, the laboring men of Australia might thus become owners of all Australia. It is an attractive generalization; lacking one or two clear explanations; as, for instance, whether the grazing land of Australia could, by any number of laborers or by any outlay of capital, be The annual report of Bridge President Howell | made into arable land, and grow wheat at a profit. The late Duke of Sutherland spent some \$3,000,-000 on a similar experiment in Sutherlandshire;

It is Mr. William Rooth's opinion that the soil of England, if properly cultivated, could be made to feed 100,000,000 of men easily. There are at present, he says, but 35,000,000; from which it appears that when he says England he means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. acres; each acre can feed and support so many men. At present, the country produces less than half the food required for its population; who have, moreover, in addition to agriculture some trifling means of livelihood in mines, manufactures, trade, and other industries; not worth Mr. The Eric County Penitentiary is yearning for | Booth's notice. But arithmetic is arithmetic, cons of toil? And what has the quality of the land or the need of capital to do with the matter? It is a matter of faith; or, if you prefer, of credulity.

> Huret. The workmen would buy out the owners, responded Mr. Booth; or, if they did not, the State would; and make a present of it to the tillers. His programme is:

But the land is private propery, objected M.

- Restore the land to the laborers.
- Teach them how to till it. Give them the necessary capital.

And divide with them the profits. Asked to explain some of these hard sayings

Mr. Booth makes answer: "I believe what I tell you. I can say no more." Why the land should be "restored" to those to whom it never belonged; who is to teach them to till it, and to compel them to till it; or where the capital is to come from for these operations, how, and upon whom, and upon what, taxes are to be levied to provide the funds, are but some of the questions to which Mr. Booth thinks "I believe" a sufficient reply. "Credo quia impossibile." Yet there are in this country, and I believe in America also, large numbers of men and women, and also of boys and girls, who look to Mr. William Booth, not only as a spiritual guide and chief, but as a safe and suitable administrator of large funds, and the right man to reorganize and regenerate the world.

Mr. Tom Mann is, in one sense, a successor to Mr. John Eurns: who, in another sense, is still his own successor. If Mr. Burns retains his ascendency over audiences in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square, and over his constituents in Battersea, Mr. Mann has acquired a larger share of confidence among the Dockers, the championship of whose cause first conferred upon Mr. advisable to appoint a representative of labor on the Labor Commission, Mr. Tom Mann was selected. He has now been testifying before himself and his colleagues; having been, though a member of the Commission, summoned by the Commission as a witness. His testimony took the form of an elaborate written statement; followed by a cross-examination on the part of his fellow-commissioners. It is very long, very confused, very jejune, but is worth considering, none the less, as a fresh and authentic statement of the present views and demands of the very powerful class of which Mr. Tom Manu makes himself the mouthpiece. I do not hear that he has been disavowed by any of his labor-comrades, or by any trade union or other labor organization. Some of the chief points of his testimony are all that I can undertake to give.

Like Mr. Burns, Mr. Tom Mann is a Socialist; his head stuffed full of "collectivism" and other socialistic jargon. He has theories, and he has proposals; sometimes one runs into the other. Setting out with the notion that it is the duty of Society or of Government, or of some collective body, to provide for the welfare of each member of the community, he arrives naturally enough at some startling conclusions. The practical Englishman was, perhaps, most impressed by the suggestion of a pretty large scheme for cutting a canal through the Isle of Dogs, in order to avoid the present curve of the River Thames, and then turning this canal fato landing quays and wharves, which should supersede the existing docks. What has this to do with socialism or the labor question, do you ast? Several things, It would get rid of the existing dock system, with which Mr. Mann, as champion of the dock-laborer, has a standing quarrel. It would provide a great supply of work for many years to come. gratify some gradges. It might lead to some form of that confiscation of other people's property, always so dear to the social reformer of the present day. It would cost a vast sum of money. Mr. Mann thinks three or four millions sterling. Others think twice or three times that sum; not including any allowance for compensation to the expropriated or extinguished dock companies. The question where the money is to come from to pay for these gigantic works does not seem to occupy Mr. Mann's attention.

Like Mr. Burns again, Mr. Tom Mann is, to some extent, a disciple of our great American philosopher, Mr. Henry George. He would "nationalize" the land. Whether he includes the land in his municipal programme, or whether he thinks it more convenient that the State, as a whole, should do the plundering, is not quite clear, nor does it much matter. The Municipality, at any rate, is to be the new politico-social unit for dealing with all questions of labor. The Town Council, or the County Council, or both, are to be the grandmothers of the future. They are to see that everybody has work; to settle the hours of work, the wages; and the principle of competition and the higging of the market are to come to an end once for all. Human nature, I presun also to be put in charge of the Human passions are to be regulated by municipal ordinances; avarice, ambition, the love of children and the desire to provide for them, the very idea of property and of exclusive possession of anything-all these and many more will in future be the subject of discussion in lecal councils, and be governed by the vote of a majority of elected councillors and aldermen; themselves, of course, free from all passion or selfish interest; as are those rulers with whom Tammany is good enough to provide the city of New-York. Labor is to be "equalized"; everybody who